

The Intelligencer.

Office 25 & 27 Fourteenth Street.

FREW & CAMPBELL,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1877.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.—The Western Democrat declares for Clarksburg in its last issue as its choice for the Capital.

The A. & P. Telegraph lines have reached Nashville, Tenn., on their way South, and the price is 25 cents per message.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad stock sold down to 109 last Friday, and closed at 108 bid.

There is to be a Capital mass meeting at Clarksburg on Wednesday.

Prospects for wheat and grass crops in Monroe county, W. Va., (Third District), were never better than now.

Bishop Kain preached in the Catholic Church at Clarksburg yesterday in the forenoon, and administered the rite of confirmation in the afternoon.

A railroad meeting was held at the county seat of Tyler on Tuesday last, which was addressed by Col. Dan Johnson and W. J. Foreman.

President J. R. Thompson, of the University, delivered his lecture on "Brain Culture" at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, on Friday night last.

Virginia has given out the contract for those whisky alarm punches. There are to be 5,000 of them at \$5.75 each. It will require three-quarters of a million of preliminary drinks of whisky to pay for these before the State begins to derive any revenue from them. If beer alone is taken, it may require near four million glasses to pay the State her money back.

Gen. Crook will probably soon be sent to Utah, to find out how much foundation there really is for the recent sensational stories of an expected Mormon outbreak. Gov. Emery thinks it would be a good idea to have ten additional companies of infantry and two of cavalry scattered through the territory, so as to be prepared for any trouble.

The Treasury arrangements for issuing silver change for scrip now permit any one to forward fractional currency to the Treasury in sums of \$5 and receive back change, free of charge. There is some complaint at the South that the old fractional currency has drifted down there and that they don't get any silver. They can help themselves now.

PRESIDENT HAYES' POLICY
What Senator Morton Has to Say About It.

The Republican Party and the Reconstruction of the South.

I do not believe that President Hayes intends to destroy the Republican party and attempt the erection of a new one upon its ruins. I believe in his patriotism and high integrity in his undivided purpose to make the administration a beneficence to the country. The language of his inaugural address was beautiful, and the declaration of his devotion to the great doctrines of human rights which constitute the foundation of the Republican party left nothing to be added or desired. He began the conduct of national affairs under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty; the minds of men were greatly divided as to what should be done, while all were agreed that something should be done, that things would no longer go on as they were. He marked out his course and addressed himself to it with undiminished courage. Mr. Hayes was elected as a Republican, and I believe he will be a Republican President, not in a mere partisan way, but in the sense of devotion to Republican principles and maintenance of Republican organization, by placing the political power in the hands of worthy and qualified Republicans. Political principles do not execute themselves. They require a party to do that. Organization in politics is as necessary as in war. Great numbers of the same way of thinking, but acting with different ends, are as helpless as an unorganized multitude in the presence of a disciplined army.

I present the Republican party as a grand and indispensable instrumentality for carrying into operation the true principles of government and human rights. We hear it said that the Republican system of reconstruction is a failure. The only sense in which it has failed is that it has been resisted by armed and murderous organizations—by terrorism and proscriptions—the most wicked and cruel of the age—and if the Democratic assurances to President Hayes, in Louisiana and elsewhere, of protection and equal rights, are executed in good faith, the system will not be a failure, but a grand success extorted from its enemies.

The great feature of the reconstruction is the equal civil and political rights of all men and the statutes enacted for their enforcement. So far as those have failed reconstruction is a failure; so far as they succeed reconstruction is a success. It is understood that the great purpose now of the Southern people is to recover from the losses inflicted by the Rebellion. They do not now think of leaving the Union. They are not now preparing schemes for future secession, but are with intense earnestness reviving plans for recovery from their great losses. For this purpose they will support the Democratic party North as long as it is subservient to their policy, notwithstanding their ill-repressed resentment for its influence in getting them into a rebellion and its sneaking and cowardly course while it lasted.

We are told that they are quiet in those States where Democratic rule is established. Very likely, when they have gained the complete victory, the Republican party has ceased to struggle, because there will be no inducement to shoot men because of their politics. There will be peace when there is a subject submission. Let

THE RECENT MASSACRE IN MISSISSIPPI which has made the Molee comparative respectability, answer. Peace which is obtained by stamping a political party of existence and happiness, is the harbinger of prosperity and happiness. The large body of the white people who engaged in the rebellion are firmly united in favor of several things, and they will stand by the party that favors them and oppose the party that opposes them. Among these are the payment of rebel property taken or destroyed by rebel armies. When Mr. Tilden wrote his letter just before the election against these claims he lost his hold on the South, and was made to feel in the late struggle in Congress. No Democratic candidate will repeat his blunder. Although Southern Democrats voted for him after he wrote the letter, it froze the current of their sympathies, and had more to do in restraining them from filibustering to prevent the counting of the vote than any other cause. He recently reconciled them to the loss of Tilden. In the late House the dividing line between rebel and loyal claims was ignored, and in single Democratic Administration would be obliterated. When this comes to pass about claims the distinction in rebel and Union debt will be obliterated and lost. Slaves will be treated as other property sacrificed by our Government. It will not all be done or avowed at once, but step by step already more rapid until the

public mind has become demoralized. The rebellion has ceased to be a crime—scarcely a mistake. The complete restoration of fraternity will demand abolition of all distinctions between loyalty and treason. The Republican party was never more necessary to the nation than it is to-day. All talk about laying down the Republican organization to take up a new one with a new title, into which old Confederates may enter without wounding their susceptibilities, would be criminal, if it were not supremely absurd. The proposition that the party which saved the nation and which embodies in its creed the principles on which it must live, if live it does, and which has a record the most glorious in the annals of human organization shall

COMMIT SUICIDE AS AN ACT OF CONCILIATION

to the late enemies of the Republic, is an act of suicide. We are but realizing what has been vividly coming for several years from 1868. It has been apparent that the Republican party of the South should be overthrown by force if it could not be done otherwise. The opening scenes of carnage in that year, in which more than 2,000 Republicans were killed and wounded in Louisiana alone, were but a prelude to the campaign of violence which ended in the bloody field of last year. The destruction of the Republican party would mean the destruction of the Democratic party, and upon the country its odious policy and principles. The men who directed the bloody crusades in the South for the last ten years that have culminated in a final victory in South Carolina and Louisiana are still living, and the loss of their power. The men who within several years have wielded the Democratic party in solid column North and South against the Fifteenth Amendment are still in the ascendant. In any man weak enough to believe that they or a majority of them have been converted, and are honest advocates of the equal rights of men? It is my opinion that the body of the Southern Democracy have not changed in regard to the civil and political rights of the negro, and that if Tilden had been elected President, within a few years of the fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments would have been substantially overthrown. In most of the Southern States this would have been accompanied by the methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States, and in all other Southern States, the potential power which can extract a Democratic majority of 60,000 from a Republican majority of 30,000. No one prays for conciliation and fraternity between North and South more earnestly than myself, but conciliation and fraternity to be honorable and durable must be based upon concession of equal civil and political rights, peace and protection to men of all races and creeds. If the men who held the colored people in bondage, and who at every step since the war and until yesterday fought against equal rights and the Constitutional Amendments are to-day regenerated and will administer the great principles asserted by the Republican party, and placed by it in the Constitution and laws, it is a consummation devoutly to be wished. Such a frame of mind on the part of the Southern people I should regard as the most important and desirable of all political conditions—the grand result which every patriot has at heart. But if I do or not believe in this sudden conversion, I might not be so candid, incredulous and propped; and if about this I am wrong, and if the Republican party have, by their efforts and discipline, subdued the very hearts of the Democracy of the South, how can we sufficiently comprehend and magnify the achievement? In Georgia, Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, a part of Missouri and Middle and Western Tennessee, free suffrage exists chiefly in name. Georgia, in which there is not a difference of eight thousand votes between the parties, gave Tilden a majority of eight or ten thousand. In six counties not a Republican vote was polled. Mississippi, with a Republican majority of thirty thousand, was made to return a Democratic majority of sixty thousand. In four counties, containing fifty thousand Republican votes, seven thousand Republican votes were polled. In six counties not a Republican vote was polled. Mississippi, with a Republican majority of ten thousand, was made to return a Democratic majority of thirty-five thousand. In Tennessee, Arkansas and Texas, approximately results were produced by like processes. It is folly to allege that in these States there were liberty, protection and equal rights. The voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committee establishes the fact that the liberty, protection and equal rights, both black and white, was but nominal. They were outcasts from society, oppressed in business, hunted like criminals, and denied protection by the laws. Peace and commercial prosperity based upon such conditions are hollow and worthless, and are but another form of barter of rights for gold. The quiet was that of strangulation and paralysis, and audacious falsehood at last grows weary of telling us that such results were anything but crimes. If South Carolina, with a Republican majority of 25,000, and Louisiana, with a like majority of 15,000, are to be conciliated and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President Hayes will have been broken in every part. If, on the contrary, Republicans in these States, white and black, shall be protected in person, property and life, and shall have the right of free and free speech, action and occupation, I shall be the first to acknowledge the grand result. I will ignore the past, let by-gones be by-gones, accept the new condition with joy, and rejoice in the fact that the rebellion was suppressed in vain. It is to this happy condition that President Hayes aspires, and all should earnestly pray for the full realization of his hopes. The Republican party South, with all its errors, waged a noble contest for right, and the courage and self-sacrifice displayed by its members are embalmed in history. The warm sympathies of the Republicans of the North attend those of the South in their desolation and undone condition, with the earnest hope that a check-rein might be put on the day of very lining, and that there may be a day of speedy reconstruction. By the voluntary withdrawal of the army the South has been placed on her good behavior. Following then bloody campaigns for political supremacy, they have been treated with magnanimity, and should they fail to protect all classes and races in the enjoyment of their rights, the most conservative Republican will see there is no security but to preserve the Government in the hands of the Republican party. As the Democratic party have acquired solid South by force, Republicans should acquire a solid North by their vigilance and the eternal justice of their cause. Northern Republicans are now admonished that they can endure no divisions that will endanger their success. Should the North, by unhappy discord, be divided and they fall prey to the solid Confederacy, South rebellion will have been suppressed in vain, the fruits of the war lost, and our last condition worse than the first. (Signed) O. P. MORTON.

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In any man weak enough to believe that they or a majority of them have been converted, and are honest advocates of the equal rights of men? It is my opinion that the body of the Southern Democracy have not changed in regard to the civil and political rights of the negro, and that if Tilden had been elected President, within a few years of the fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments would have been substantially overthrown. In most of the Southern States this would have been accompanied by the methods recently illustrated in Mississippi and other States, and in all other Southern States, the potential power which can extract a Democratic majority of 60,000 from a Republican majority of 30,000. No one prays for conciliation and fraternity between North and South more earnestly than myself, but conciliation and fraternity to be honorable and durable must be based upon concession of equal civil and political rights, peace and protection to men of all races and creeds. 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The voluminous testimony taken by the Senate committee establishes the fact that the liberty, protection and equal rights, both black and white, was but nominal. They were outcasts from society, oppressed in business, hunted like criminals, and denied protection by the laws. Peace and commercial prosperity based upon such conditions are hollow and worthless, and are but another form of barter of rights for gold. The quiet was that of strangulation and paralysis, and audacious falsehood at last grows weary of telling us that such results were anything but crimes. If South Carolina, with a Republican majority of 25,000, and Louisiana, with a like majority of 15,000, are to be conciliated and pacified in the same way, the hope and promises held out to President Hayes will have been broken in every part. 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